FLOWER VISITS OF OLIGOTROPIC BEES.

SINCE the proof of my last paper in this journal was read I have had occasion to doubt the correctness of the statements regarding Epeolus, on pages 35–37, and have asked Mr. Ashmead if he still held the views credited to him. In a letter of August 2, he writes that the nests were evidently made by *Entechnia taurea* and that the Epeolus was merely entering them, not making them, as he supposed at the time. Epeolus, therefore, comes under the same category as Nomada. After all, the phenological position of the genus corresponds pretty well with that of Melissodes upon which most of the species are probably inquiline.

In the table of oligotropic bees *Xenoglossa cucurbitarum* should be included. Lately I have found it collecting pollen of *Cucurbita pepo*. It also visits *Citrullus vulgaris*, *Asclepias Cornuti*, *Ipomœa nil* and *I. pandurata*. It has been taken at Ames, Iowa, by Miss Alice M. Beach, on flowers of "summer squash;" at Mesilla, New Mexico, by Mr. Cockerell, on flowers of *Cucurbita perennis;* at Metropolis, Ill., by Mr. Hart, ou *Martynia proboscidea*, and is mentioned in the GAZETTE (17:65) under the MS. name *X. brevicornis*. I suspect that all of our species of Xenoglossa get their pollen exclusively from Cucurbitaceæ. —CHARLES ROBERTSON, *Carlinville, Ills.*

QUERCUS ELLIPSOIDALIS IN IOWA.

MR. WILLIAM D. BARNES, of Morgan Park, Illinois, has placed in my hands specimens of an undetermined oak, collected by him in 1895 at Big Rock, Scott county, Iowa, which proves to be *Q. ellipsoidalis* Hill. Mr. Barnes and two collaborators are preparing a catalogue of the plants of Scott and Muscatine counties for the Davenport Academy of Sciences, but have been unable to determine the name of this oak. The field note accompanying this specimen reads: "Tree with smooth bark, and with the general aspect of *Q. palustris*." It is a fruiting branch, the leaves quite small and rather narrower than those commonly found near Chicago, but such as may frequently be seen on individual branches, or as to size may characterize nearly an entire tree. The acorn is one of the smaller kind, closely resembling the one figured in *Plate II, e*, BOTANICAL GAZETTE, March 1899.—E. J. HILL, *Chicago.*